

CONTEXT

- Indonesia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, experiencing frequent drought, earthquakes, flooding, landslides, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions. Spread across 6,000 inhabited islands, communities in Indonesia face numerous natural hazards and have varying levels of disaster response capacity. Climate risks, environmental degradation, and rapid urbanization exacerbate these vulnerabilities.
- Recent major disasters include a series of earthquakes in 2018 that prompted a subsequent tsunami and hundreds of aftershocks, resulting in more than 2,000 deaths and displacing more than 205,000 people; the eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010, which resulted in at least 386 deaths and displaced more than 300,000 people; and the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004, which caused widespread destruction and more than 130,000 deaths.
- Indonesia is currently experiencing one of the worst coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreaks in Southeast Asia. Nationwide, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to strain the capacity of existing public services to address peoples' needs. Additionally, restrictions intended to reduce the spread of COVID-19 have limited household livelihood opportunities, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities to natural hazards, particularly among low-income communities.



ASSISTANCE

- USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) supports a number of initiatives to improve the capacity of government officials, local communities, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to prepare for and respond to disasters in Indonesia. When large-scale disasters strike, USAID/BHA consults with Government of Indonesia (GoI) counterparts to determine if additional assistance is required. In the event that USAID/BHA provides humanitarian assistance, USAID/BHA works with civil society and humanitarian partners, as well as national and local government officials, to meet the needs of affected populations and complement GoI relief efforts.
- In addition to disaster response, USAID/BHA funds early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) programming, working in coordination with the GoI's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), local communities, and NGOs to bolster institutional response capacities through trainings, enhanced early warning systems, improved information management and logistics capabilities, and the promotion of disaster risk reduction (DRR) practices among vulnerable communities. USAID/BHA's DRR activities engage relevant stakeholders to develop effective strategies—tailored to the needs of vulnerable populations—to reduce disaster-related risks, such as livelihood disruptions, in Indonesia. Since Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, USAID/BHA has provided more than \$4 million to implement ER4 and DRR programs in the country.

- USAID/BHA has provided nearly \$2.6 million in ER4 programming across Indonesia to date in FY 2021, working in concert with authorities to train first responders to more effectively deliver humanitarian assistance during emergencies; implement community-based programs to promote climate-resilient agriculture; and raise local awareness of disaster risk mitigation and response measures through trainings on first aid and psychosocial support in emergencies—with a particular focus on women and girls’ empowerment—search-and-rescue practices, and school-based disaster preparedness assistance and messaging, among other topics. Meanwhile, in FY 2020, USAID/BHA provided more than \$1.4 million in funding to UN and NGO partners for DRR programs to promote the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices among at-risk communities, expand the reach of rainfall prediction models, improve community awareness of and planning to address natural hazards, support private sector engagement in DRR interventions, and enhance Gol disaster risk management policy implementation.



With USAID/BHA support, World Neighbors trains farmers on resilient agriculture practices, working with communities to identify disaster threats and develop preparedness and mitigation plans and strengthen livelihood resilience.

- USAID/BHA also funds regional ER4 programs to assist countries across East Asia and the Pacific, including Indonesia, in developing hazard monitoring and information management systems to augment national governments’ disaster prevention and response capacities. For example, since 1986, USAID/BHA has funded the U.S. Geological Survey’s Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP), which monitors volcanic activity worldwide to fortify national volcano early warning, disaster management, and hazard monitoring systems. In Indonesia, VDAP works closely with the Gol’s Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation, providing monitoring equipment and training to Indonesian geologists to prepare for and respond to volcanic events. VDAP assistance has helped save tens of thousands of lives, as well as several hundred million dollars in property damages across Indonesia, underscoring the value of preparing for and mitigating the impacts of volcanic eruptions.

USAID/BHA Funding in Indonesia ¹			
	Emergency ²	ER4	TOTAL
FY 2020	-	\$1,428,960	\$1,428,960
FY 2021	-	\$2,578,733	\$2,578,733

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of August 10, 2021. Totals include estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement, which are subject to change.

² Includes funding for programs that integrate ER4 activities with emergency response.